through the most exciting and turbulent period of our whole legislative history, and was a participant in the revolutionary scenes which, to the philosophic observer, were the omens of that terrible civil war that has drenched our country in blood. I saw him in the Senate in the XXXIIId Congress, one of the little band of coungeous and patriotic men who resisted with unsurpassed ability and cloquene the repeal of the Missouri Conpromise.

I saw him when the slaveholders, in the pride and insolence of their nower undertook to "crush out" in the

Compromise.

I saw him when the slaveholders, in the pride and insolence of their power, undertook to "crush out" in the Senate every aspiration for liberty and every noble and clevated sentiment of freedom: when treason, upheld by a perfidious and treacherous Executive, stalked through the Senate Hall with brazen impudence, and when the galleries howled their applause of traitors. Undanated and undismayed, while all the political elements were lashed into fary around him, he bore himself in a manner becoming an American Senator, and courageously vindicated his own opinions and the sentiments and convictions of his own liberty-loving constituents.

Among innumerable false, unmoved.

Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His leyalty he kep, his leve, his zeal.

From his long association and thorough acquaintance with the Southern Senators, Mr. Foot early fathomed their wicked designs and their treasonable purposes, and from the moment those purposes found an utterance in the hostile cannon that opened upon Fort Samter, his heart and soul, his thoughts and energies were all given to his country. With a loyalty so devoted and uncompromising, with a love of country amounting to a passion, he everywhere denounced treason and its aiders and abetters with the most vehement indignation.

At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Senate in consecutive service. Every year increased his reputation and confirmed his character as a steadfast friend to his country, an enlightened statesman, and a wise and incorruptible legislator. He was a man of education and intelligence, of a vigorous intellect and an enlightened understanding; of giant strength and an imposing presence, he was a genuine specimen of a Vermonter.

lightened understanding: of giant strength and an imposing presence, he was a genuine specimen of a Vermonter.
As presiding officer of the Senate for a long period he distinguished himself by his promptiess, dignity, urbanity
and fairness. He brought to the discharge of all his dutice a conscientious devotion to the best interests of the
nation. 'Active, industrious, vigilant, no duty to his constituents and the country was ever left unperformed, and
so prompt and regular was he in attendance upon the
daily sessions of the Senate that it could be said of him
as the historian says of the younger Cato, "he was always
first at the Senate and went out last."

Mr. Foot bore a prominent part in all our legislation
during the war for the Union, and his indusence and vote
were always given to the most energetic measures, and

irst at the Schate and went out last.

Mr. Foot bere a prominent part in all our legislation during the war for the Union, and his influence and vote were always given to the most energetic measures, and those best calculated to strengthen the hands of the Government in its gigantic task of saving the country. To the Administration of Mr. Lincoln he gave a warm and even an enthusiastic support. I had occasion to know of the strength of his attachment to that distinguished man, and to know how gratefully his friendship was reciprocated. Mr. Lincoln had not, in the whole length and breadth of the land, a more earnest and sincere friend; and no man stood by him, through all the perils and difficulties of his Administration, with more unflinching devotion; and the people of Illinois will cherish this remembrance with gratitude.

And when the time came for the representatives of a great and heartstricken people to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to the memory of their martyr President, it was fitting and proper that Mr. Foot, the Pater Schafus, should, as the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the two Houses, be charged with the management of the proceedings. Profoundly anxious that the ceremonies should be worthy the august occasion, he entered on his duties with zeal and enthusiasm.

He devoted himself with autaring energy to the accomming the proceedings with call and enthusiasm.

of the two Houses, be charged with the management of the proceedings. Profoundly anxious that the ceremonies should be worthy the august occasion, he entered on his duties with zeal and enthusiasm.

He devoted himself with untaring energy to the accomplishment of the purpose. No man understood better than he did what belonged to such an occasion, and he gave his personnl attention to all the the details and saw for himself that nothing which was necessary to be done was left undone. The day was cold, storny, cheerless. At an early hour Mr. Foot's duties commenced. The trowd was great and the presente for admittance was tremendous, and he had to exert himself to the utmost to see that order was preserved and that the arrangements were properly carried out. And all who were present know how admirably and satisfactorily everything passed off.

Though it was my fortune to be associated with him in that duty, it is but just to say that all the credit of the successful management of the ceremonies belonged to him. After the proceedings were over, exhausted and evercome with fatigue, Mr. Foot went to his lodgings, and that night was attacked with the disease which terminated his life. I saw him at his rooms two days after he was taken sick, and he then believed himself so far recovered that he would be enabled to go with me the next morning to call on the distinguished citizen who delivered the eulogy and to coave to him the resolution of Congress requesting a copy of the same for publication. He was not, however, able to go, but sent his colleague in the Senate, Judge Poland, in his place.

On the next day, Friday, the loth day of February, the late Senate from Vermont appeared in the Senate for the huntime and made his final report as Chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements, and his last motion was that "the report and accompanying papers be printed." He continued to take a deep interest in the publication of the Eulogy and the proceedings connected therewith, and the last official act of his life was to app

them no more forever. They have gone, but they have left to the country the richest legacy in the recoilection of their well spent and honored lives.

Mr. Dawson pronounced a brief and feeling eulogy on the deceased. He esteemed it a privilege which any just man might ask, to add his voice to the general expression of sorrow—Senator Foot was the Nestor among his official peers. The opinions of few men were sought with more respect, or received with more reverence, than were his. In the misst of a revolution, second only to the Reign of Terror which drenched France with blood, when all the fiercest officials of the country were raised, his counsels were ever for moderation and justice, soothing, and subduing, the vengeful feelings of the times. He was eminently a good and mild man, combining the modesty of a woman with the constancy and integrity of a Caio. His moral character was above reproach. He was fearliess and determined in the assertion of a right, but he was equally careful of the rights of others. He sleeps in the same soil with his late colleague, Senator Collamer, and no mountains keep guard of two better men of nobler patriots, than did the Green Mountains of Vermont.

Mr. Gennyell, was the next speaker. He said the words

Mr. GRINNELL was the next speaker. He said the words of affection were few, and these only should be utter. His sarly years were spent near the mountain home of the lamented Senator, and he had given him assurance of his lamented Senator, and he had given him assurance of his friendship. Biography would place the deceased in the front rank of American gentlemen and statesmen. The town of Cornwall, Vt., the birthplace of Senator Foot, and which he always spoke of with pride and emotion, had a population of not a thousand souls, less than it had at the beginning of the century, and yet it had the honor of furnishing, in addition to an intelligent yeomany, 36 advented clergymen, 18 lawyers, 23 physicians and 14 professional teachers. In its church Solomon Foot was baplized, and he left its school to become a teacher and college graduate, and afterward the founder and head of an institution of learning. He was proud of his crigin,

"I am thinking what I shall say when I get to be a mem-ber of Congress." If any of these field thoughts ever found atterance in Congress they had not to wait much longer than those said to have been conceived in the early morning on the ramparts of Quebec and which many years after embellished one of the most memorable speech-

years after embellished one of the most memorable speeches of Daniel Webster.

While yet a young man, Mr. Foot often represented Rutland, the place of his residence, in the Legislature of Vermont, and nearly as often was made Speaker of the House of Representatives; and here he first exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for the discharge of the duties of the presiding officer over a deliberative assembly. This faculty was soon discovered and early recognized in the Senate of the United States, where he was repeatedly elected to the office of President pro tempore, and where he was perhaps more frequently called to the duties of the chart than any other Senator. It is just to say that much of the dignity ascribed to, as well as properly pertaining to that branch of Congress, may be credited, for the last 15 years, to Senator Foot's high example of decoram, order, and thorough knowledge of parliamentary routine. He despatched business with admirable promptness, with equal fairness and grace, and he held at all times both Senate and the galleries under complete control by his commanding presence and his most unmistakable emphasis. His call to order, like the sound of a trimpet, was heard and heeded. From his decisions of parliamentary law there was no appeal asked nor desired. His dignified bearing and urbanity during his service in the Chair, as well as in the faithful discharge of all other Senatorial duties, his massive features and courtly manners, will cause him to be associated with and long remembered. atorial duties, his massive features and courtly manner will cause him to be associated with and long remembers

will cause him to be associated with and long remembered as a prominent figure—a representative man of the Senate of the United States.

His speeches while in this House, on the Mexican War, in 1846 and 1847, were able and fearless expositions of its origin and character, and received the hearty approval of a large proportion of the Northern people. In the Senate, not all of his speeches have been reported in The Globe—certainly one of his best never appeared, for the reason that he retained the report for revision until it was too late to be inserted. His patrotism enfolded his whole country, and bidding defiance to all party ties, when the honor and glory of his country seemed imperiled, he roused all the energies of his impassioned nature and rushed to the rescue. This temper was shown in his speech in 1856, on the Central American Question, when England exhibited her traditionary ambition for universal empire by pretentions connected with Honduras. He said:

"Standing in opposition as I do to the present National Ad-

his deceased colleague was not only worthy of the occa-sion, but was a good specimen of the Senator's matter and manner, and, when delivered, awakened responsive chords in the hearts of all hearers by its impressive eloquence and chastened beauty.

As a speaker before a popular audience, Mr. Foot occu

manner, and, when delivered, awakened responsive chorus in the hearts of all hearers by its impressive cloquence and chastened beauty.

As a speaker before a popular audience, Mr. Foot occupied no mean rank. His noble figure and full-toned voice at once arrested attention. Never begrudging preliminary preparation, his speeches were clear, foretile, and well-sustained to the end. His style never lacked elevation, and without being ornare was affluent and scholarly. Though admirable in temper, he could yet employ invective at times with crushing effect, and declaimed with the daring impetuosity of a master who felt able to both rade and guide the storm he was creating. But his great strength lay in his absolute carnestness. His voice gave forth no uncertain sound. No man ever heard him speak and went away in doubt as to his meaning, or as to which side of the argument he had espoused. Having satisfied his own judgment that he was right, he embarked his whole soul and strained every nerve in the effort to bring his audience to the same conclusions with himself. He was both sincere and positive, and utterly incapable of guile or double-dealing. His integrity, moral and political, was as firmly fixed as the mountains beneath whose shadow he was born, and there was never any doubt or speculation upon any question as to where he would be found. When he spoke, therefore, he brought to bear not only cogent argument but the influence of a true man—the weight of an experienced legislator.

As Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, he had for a long period taken a deep interest in the work of the Capitol Extension. His ideas were liberal—co-extensive with the grandeur of the nation, and he would build well and for all time. He felt a pride in the splendors of the structure, fondly contemplated the time when the surrounding rounds should be enlarged, and beheved in the end the world would not be able to show government buildings and grounds more imposing or so appropriately magnificent. It was the capitol of a natio

other.

The delicate as well as difficult duty of making up the

The deficate as well as difficult duty of making up the various Committees of the Senate frequently fell to his lot, and it was always done with great discretion and fairness. Here his modesty was apparent, for he never so carved as to leave the choicest parts to himself.

Mr. Foot was industrious, methodical, punctual to all appointments, and never postponed the work of to-day for the greater leisure of to-morrow. Whatever he aimed to do he aimed to do well. He was proud of Vermont, loved her history and wore her honors worthly. But he was not too proud to labor for his humblest constituent, and he added luster to his State and honor to the nation.

If it be that God loves those who are ready for His coming "in such an hour as ye think not," or those He takes while yet in the full enjoyment of all their strength and hopes—with mind and reputation as well as Faith in the grace of God undimmed—then was Senator Foot fortunate as he was happy at the time of his death. Life was at its acme and he filled as large a space in the world as his highest ambition had ever coveted. He had not tired himself nor was the world tired by his presence, but he seemed to see as with a heavenly vision a welcome awaiting him in the new world to which he was hastening, and exclaimed: "I see it! I see it! The gates are wide open! beautiful!" Senator Foot was preëminently a large-hearted man—

beautiful! Foot was preeminently a large-hearted man-mursing no ill-natured jealousies in himself nor in others; for less did he indulge in any malice, and was the readiest

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

First, and this dissimilation and correspond received from the state of the patients of politic service. Referring this Bettle count term we can thought, one hast thought which rooted yeaps in min. It was for the country. He was permaned in a companion, unwerenced the property of the state of the patients. He was before the was before the was being and the property of the state of the patients. He was been the property of the state of the patients. He was been the property of the state of the patients. He was been the property of the state of the patients. He was been the property of the patients of t

ment that I intended to evade the question, or "dodge the vote," in common putlance. You will, therefore, pease do me the favor to publish this card, in order that those who do not know me may under-stand my position; that, if present, I would have voted in favor of the bill, in accordance with my convictions, to secure to all the benefits contemplated by the amendment to the Constitution abulishing

THE CAR-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Travel Interrupted on Nearly All the Street Railroad Routes-The Police Invited to Aid the Strikers-The Demand and the Probable Besult-Cars Running Under the Protection of Policemen-Scenes at the Up-Town Depots.

The car-drivers, by some process of ratiocination peculiar to themselves, appear to have reached the conclusion that they have an irrefragible right to control the labor of the city, or rather that portion of the laboring class which is seeking employment. They do not explicitly state their positition in these terms; but their acts will admit of no other interpretation. There are a few, however, who have other and better views, and these, although they have left their positions, have made no effort to prevent others from taking their places—an excellent example, by the way, to all who are dissatisfied, and one not only creditable to those who practice, it but also worthy of imitation by those who have

taking their places—an excellent example, by the way, to all who are dissartisfied, and one not only creditable to those who practice, it but also worthy of imitation by those who have adopted a different method of accomplishing their purpose, namely, an increase of wages.

Day before yesterday they made a foreible attempt to prevent others from accopting the places they left vacant. Yesterday a poses of the police stationed at each of the up town depots, prevented a breach of the peace, but did not entirely present their efforts at intimidation, and from what we have been able to learn, we doubt not many will be malireated, when the immediate protection of the police cannot be had, who have thus far escaped the threatenings of "the strikers." Travel has been interrupted on all the lines in the city, with a few exceptions, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of men were willing to take the rinis the car drivers resigned. Citifiens have been inconvenienced beyond endurance, and the drivers, by their untimely and unfortunate action, have leat the sympthy of a very large and inducatial class, who otherwise might have sided them in getting the relief they sought.

The Car-Drivers Association may perhaps have been the first to engrest this movement, although that fact does not clearly appear. Recently, associations on a basis similar to the one above named, are said to have been formed among the drivers on each of the long street railroad routes; but whether they have any reciprocal relations or not, there has certainly been, to a certain extent, nanamity of action, although no demand for an advance in pay had been previously asked. There were some cases of the same kind on other roads, showing that the movement was intended to be general, and that it strike which was amonomed on the Rindaye, line on Wednesday, at 11 ofclose, was to be the squal for a general suspension of business on all the roates.

On the last-tuned line, the drivers gave the President and Directors notice by second, the continuence of the pro

orders.

SCENES AT THE UP-TOWN DEPOTE.

During the afterneon we visited all the stress railroad depots, with the exception of that of the Bleeckerst, and Fulton Ferry line, at which there was no trouble. There were muticings, however, tut no thunder. The epidomic that was raging so flereely on the East side, and was making alarming progress toward the North River, did not appear here, although at one time the symptoms were exceedingly dangerous. The drivers notified the President that they would expect to receive the wages given upon the other roads and this was promised them. The consequence was that on this line the cars ran regularly throughout the day with an mercased business.

receive the wages given upon the other roads and this was promised them. The consequence was that on this line the cars ran regularly throughout the day with an acreaced business.

At the other depots, however, with the exception of that at the corner of Ninth-ave, and Fifty-feurth-at, there were crowds of persons, but no excitement. The discontented drivers lounged about chewing the cud of bitter fancy and indulying in 'curses, not loud but deep,' at the fact that on all the roads a few cars were kept running. Another circumstance which aroased their ire and kept adve their indugration long after it would have been drowned in lager-beer, was the verypaipable fact that hundreds of persons were ready to take their places at the old rates. The presence of the police prevented any outbreak, and no case of personal violence occurred during the day.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE EDUTE.

The vicinity of Sixth-ave, and Forty-third-st, was the "head center" of the malcontents on the west side. This company has been running its cars for three yearpast, according to the statement of the officers, merely for the accommodation of the public, not having paid its stockholder; a dividend in that time. The road, however, has been amest entirely rebuilt, new stables have been erected, and new rolling stock provided for the road. In less the company expended \$50,000 more than its earnings. It claims, therefore, not to be in a condition to give the advance. On this route the divers make seven trips a day to a Vessey-st, and eight to Canai-st. The night drivers make six trips in each dy-four after midnight and two in the afternoon. Their actual working time according to the table is It hours and is minites.

The vicinity of the depot was crowded throughout the day, but there was no violence. Cars were sent out at Irregular intervals, accommodates the rolling and live stock used by the Seventh-avenue and University place lines. Eighty-seven is the usual number of cars used by this company, which succeeded in keeping about one-third of hem runn

reese of pay. As they came into the depot, one by one, and

crease of pay. As they came into the depot, one by one, and "tied up"—to use their own phraseology—they were promptly paid of by the Saperintendent, and allowed to depart. Some time afterward a settition, setting forth their grievances and taken of it, and the ears were driven dering the afternoon, at irregular intervals, by the conductors. It is safe to say that in any event, whether the demand of the strikers be acceded to or not, the old drivers will not be employed upon this road.

SECC. AVENUE.

Very amicable relations appear to exist between the drivers and the proprietors of the barses on the Second ave. Railroads, Seventy cars were running resterday, and in consequence of the Company having promised to pay as much as the other failroad lines will pay, there has been to symptoms of a strike among the employes. It is stated that the men would much prefer driving on this road at two shillings a day less, than on any of the other lines. It is alleged that they are allowest a sufficient time for their meals; and, though they work about 13 hours per day, they appear very well satisfied. Five steam cers and three detached damaies, which carry three cars each, are run above Sixty-third-st., and the Company are making all the exertions in their power to accommodate the public.

A miscellaneous crowd of benighted travelers, drivers, corner street londers and police officers was assembled during the emitted of yesterday at the cener of Sixty-sixth-st, and Third-ave., the depoi of the line of railroad of that avenue. The recalcitrant workmen looked gloomy, menacing and tribulent. The police looked valiant, defant and brave. The unfortunate wights who wanted to get flown town, or out to Harlem, and saw no immediate prospect of deng either, looked timid, uncenfortable and unbappy.

The care ceased to run at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and after that hour for down travelers pedestriants became the rule as a less stener as: decame saintained from experience that they could walk 'a great doal farther than they thought

just growns of complaint, are determined to peaceably pre-severe in lieir demand, and so far there has been no disturb-ance. One of the receivers of the company drove a car from the depot to the City Hall last evening with a guard of honer of six policomen. The line runs 124 cars, and the number of men who have struck is about 130. The drivers on this line have been paid \$2 per day, 20 cents extra being allowed to Harlem.

have been paid \$2 per day. 20 cents extra being allowed to Harless.

FOURTH-AVENUE.

The ground in front of the depot of the Fourth-ave. Railroad at Twenty-seventh-st., presented a rather lively appearance hat evening. The corners of the streets were occupied by the drivers who have ceased to run their ears, and who, collected in groups of sizes and sevens, anxiously speculate on the probabilities of having their demands compiled with by the directors of the road. Capt. Speigat of the Twenty-ninth Treeinet Police, was in command of a detacament of 75 of the Metropolitan Folice, but appearances seemed to indicate peace and franquility. The office of the depot was crowded with ladies and gentlemen anxious to take the early trains to Albany and Troy as well as to the various stations along the Westchester County line of railroad. Of the 60 cars on the line not more than half a dozen were running last evening, and the inconvenience occasioned to those who live up town may be early imagined. The United States mail was delayed last evening and kept back several hours. The men state that they intend to keep quiet in the expectation that their demands shall be accelled to aleging, as a justification of their conduct, that their rehumeration amoughs to about 15 cents an hour. The Company ran steam cars through the tunnel last evening at which action the drivers are highly indignant, stating that its a violation of one of the city ordinances. A committee consisting of Wm. Sanderson, O. Carey, J. M. Malian and Pkillip Rourke, waited on the Company in behalf of the drivers, and demanded \$2 75 for four-horse car drivers, and \$2 20 for the two herse car drivers. Mr. Vanderbilt, the vice-President of the line, replied that the Company were willing to pay the wages given on any other line, but as nearly all this switch as the content and the same reply; the answer was deemed unsatisfactory, and the men refused to go to work.

The East BEOADWAY LINE.

THE EAST BEGADWAY LINE.

The East Broadway cars continued to run yesterday as usual, but nevertheless there is a disposition among the drivers to follow the example of the men on the other lines, and demand higher wages. The only reason given for not doing so immediately is that the President, Mr. Richardson, is at Albany, and the employes of the road do not wish to take advantage of his absence.

Conclusion.

Alloys and the cape.

Analys of his absence.

CONCLUSION.

The particularly objectionable feature of the car-drivers' strike lies in the fact that they have not only, in most instances, left their positions without notifying their employers, but in some cases, during the first day, made violent use of physical force for the purpose of preventing others from taking their places. This idn not take place yesterday, as far as we were able to learn—not because there was no such disposition among the drivers, but because of the presence of a posse of policemen at each of the up-town depots. As it was, some of the malcoutents posted themselves on the Tenthaver, and, where no other accompanied the car, threatened the driver and obstructed the passage of the car. The inconvenience of the public and the loss to the companies is a small mutter compared with the beating of a single man; and strance as it may seem, the same parties that were so anxious that the ordinance against unification that the ordinance against unifications that the ordinance against unification that the public peace, but brutally cutraged those who were willing to work at the rates they refused. They set up the plea of justice, and aver that their hours of inbur are worth a greater compensation; but they inflict the grossest injustice upon others in the very moment they compain of it against themselves. These things we aw; and we have been assured that an advance in wages was possible, and might have been amicably arranged with proper consultation between employers and employes. Whether such a result can now be achieved the future alone will determine.

THE LATE BOND ROBBERY. Nearly \$20,000 of the Bonds Stolen from the

House in Madison-ave. Recovered - Arrest of the Alleged Thieves. After a considerable amount of work, the detectives have at length succeeded in recevering a portion of the \$164.

000 in bonds and money stolen from the residence of Mr. John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison-ave., on the evening of the 25d ult. The full particulars of the affray were published at the time in THE TRIBUNE.

cod ult. The full particulars of the affray were published at the time in The TRIBUNE.

On Saturday hast two men, giving the names of Lewis Clark and Charles Dennis, called uron a gentleman residing in the apper part of the city and proposed to sell him some coupon bonds. He examined them, and became satisfied that they were a pertino of those stolen from the residence of Mr. Moore. The gentleman (whose name we suppress at the request of the authorities) informed the men that he had not the amount with him wherewith to purchase the bonds, but if they would call subsequently he would see what he could do. They left, promising to call again. Capt. Young of the detective force was notified of the occurrence, and at once made arrangements to secure the parties when they might offer the bonds for sile.

Yesteriay afternoon Capt. Young, accompanied by Detective Elicit, McCord. Radford and Kelos, succeeded in arresting Clark and Dennis, and in their possession found \$19,450 of the missing bonds. These were subsequently identified by the man above mentioned as the bonds which were offered to him by the priseners. They were also identified by Mr. Moore as a portion of those stolen from him.

The priseners were taken before Justice Dowling, and on the above statement were committed for examination by the magistrate. The detectives describe the prisoners as among the most expert sneak thieves in the country, and state that the robbery was effected by entering the house by means of false keys, and while one watched the other slipped up stairs and stole the tin-box containing the valuables. The prisoners, who are sharp, shrewd-looking men, refuse to commit themselves in any manner.

selves in any manner.

Of the amount stolen only \$64,000 could be made available
by the thieves, the rest being in railroad bonds and registered
Government scenrities. Every effort is being made by the detectives to recover the rest of the missing property.

CHARITY FAIR .- A Fair is being held in the Hall, No. 95 Sixth-ave., opposite Eighth-st., in, aid of one of the colored schools of the city. We recommend it to those of our eaders who feel interested in any degree in the success of these institutions and desire to contribute thereto.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Dr. Macgowan, recently a traveler among the Celestials and familiar, with Chinese manuers and customs, will deliver a lecture before the section of Political and Social Science of the New-York Association this evening at 8 o'clock.

HENRY CLAY'S BIRTHDAY .- Yesterday being the birthday of Benry Clay, and in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Common Council, the State, National and City flags were displayed from the City Hall, Controller's office and other public buildings of the city.

EFFECT OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCES ON CIVIL CONTRACTS.—In the Superior Court, before Justice Barbour, the case of The Crescent City Bank agt. Edward Matthews, impleaded with others, came up. Among yesterday's decisions was a denial of the motion in the above case to strike ou sions was a denial of the motion in the above case to strike out
the defense of Mr. Matthews. The question involved in this
preliminary motion is one of great importance to all persons
saving business connections with Southern firms during the
Echellion. The suit was brought upon a note given by the
acent of the firm of Matthews & Brander, if such a firm of Matthews & Brander, if such a firm existed intermediate to the Louisiana collinance of secretion and
the expiture of New-Orients, at that city, and was discounted
by the plannith. Matthews was thon and is now a resident of
this State, while the other partners were residents of NewOrleans. The defendant, Matthews, set up in his answer, first,
that the partnership was never completed, being contingent on
the accession and civil war turned all the residents of Louisiana
into alien enemies, and thus dissolved all contracts, including
partnerships. The plaintiff moved to artific out this answer
as frivolous, thus brieging up the whole question, and it was
argued at some length a few days ago, when the case was reported in full, the plaintiff arguing that to give such an effect
to the ordinances of secession would be to give a judicial
recognition of their validity, and of the independence of the
seceded States; the defendant arguing that it was nevely
recogning a 4e faces state of war, in the same way and to the
same extent as it had been accepted by the United States
(Courts in price cases. The Court sustains by its decision
the defense.

Mr. John W. Ashmead for plaintiff, Mr. John Sherwood for Mr. John W. Ashmead for plaintiff; Mr. John Sherwood for

THE RECENT CASE OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA-THE WOMAN UNDOUBTEDLY POISONED -Coroner Gover seems to have had a greater ambition to discover and announce the first case of cholera in the epidemic of 1866 than to acquaint him The Eighth-avenue Company have 94 cars, for which they employ 163 drivers, with "relief drivers" for the purpose of taking each car from the depot at the corner of Fifty-ninth-st. to Central Park. These men are on duty about 13 hours in each day, but their working time is about 11 hours each. A party of drivers from this road whited those on the Tenthare, and interfered somewhat with the business there, but there was no great interruption of travel on the last named thoroughfare.

The drivers upon this route with one consent abandoned the platforms of their cars at noon yesterday. They had given no botice phalaver of their intempts, and had asked for so in-If with the facts in regard to the death of Mary Heil, which

authority of eminent medical men, we assure our readers th authority of emhent medical men, we assure our readers that the case was not cholera in any form or degree; and we think there will be no difficulty in showing that death was produced by poison, not through mailee, but by accident. We are informed that the affair is undergoing therough scientific investigation, and hope to make a definite announcement of the result in the course of a few days. In the meantime there is no immediate cause for fear amoing our citizens; and the rumors so rife in some portions of the city concerning the epidemic have no foundation whatever in fact.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A LIQUOR STORE.-Early yes terday morning, while Detective McCloud of the Thirtee Precinct was passing the liquor store of Hugh McQuade, No. 204 Division-st., he saw a young and well-known thief, name Robert Dukes, cautiously peering from the hallway adjoining Robert Dukes, cautiously peering from the hallway adjoining the store. Deeming the action suspicious, the officer at once seized him and whistled for help. Before any officers could reach the spot, however, the confederates of Dukes, two in number, hall made their escape through the back yard and over the fence. On the arrival of officers, a light was procured, and it was then found that an attempt had been made to cut through. Bukes obstinately refused to tell who were his companions, and he was take n to the Station-House and locked up for the might. Yesterday the accused was committed for trial by Justice Mansfield, in default of \$2,000 bnil. He is a native of this city, aged I7 years, and lived at No. 40 Willettst. The police describe him as one of a gang of well-known thirves, and say that he has twice before been arrested on charges of burglary. thiores, and say that I charges of burglary.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON.-In the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Mason, in the case of The Arctic Insurance Company agt. Jeremiah Austin, President, &c., the plaintiffs were assignees of White, Banks & Co. of Buffalo, who shipped grain from that point, valued by the plaintiffs' assigners at about \$5,000. The grain was shipped on a canal assignors at about \$3,000. The grain was shipped on a canal-boat, which contracted with one of the defendant's tow-boats to take it down the river, at the risk of the canal-boat. The boat which took it down was the McDonald. When a little way below Cool Spring, the canal-boat Parsons, on which the grain was, was run into by another of the defendant's boats, the Austin, and sunk. The plaintiffs were the insurers of the grain, and paid the insurance and took on assignment of the claim of the owners and bring the present suit. They claim that the accident was caused by the gross negligence of the defendants in falling to keep proper lookouts, and the Court ruled that the failure to keep a lookout upon the upper deck was such negligence.

ruled that the failure to keep a looked upon the apper deed, was such negligence.

On the other nand the defendants claim that there was negligence on the part of the canal boat in not keeping lights, and the testimony as to whether the boat had or had not lights was, as usual, very conflicting, the Court holding that it would be negligence in it not to have such lights. The jury rendered a verifiet for plaintiffs for \$5,000, the amount claimed. Mr. Parsons for plaintiffs; Mr. Tracy and Mr. Benedic: for defendants.

NO-RECEPTION OF MAJOR-GENERALS .- An announcement was made on yesterday by an afternoon paper tha Caster, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Gen. M.D. Hardin, and Gen. Gordon Granger," were in this city and would be the guests of Gordon Granger," were in this city and would be the guests of the Union League Club last evening. An interesting reception was also promised to the herees, and a good time generally, by the same anthority. The first announcement may have been true, but the second we found, on inquiry at the Club House on Union-square to be approximately and although the doings of the Club are sometimes conducted very quietly, we were positively told on this occasion by Mr. Ames, who is supposed to be an jair on such matters, that he knew nothing about any reception to be given to the above-mentioned generals. ATTEMPTED BURGLARY-THREE BURGLARS CAUGHT

IN A SOUTH ST. STORE.-While Officer Tripp of the Second Precinct was on post in South-st., shortly before 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, he discovered that one of the shutters at tached to the totacco and eight store of Julius Alexander, No. tached to the tobacco and eigar store of Julius Alexander, No. 109 South-st., had been forced. He called to his aid Officers of Donnell and Stickle, and together they entered the premises. Here they found three well-known thieves, named James Wilson, alias "Gibbons," Wm. Brown, alias "Little Sow," and Thomas McDonough, alias "Tricky Nagent." On looking through the place, the officers found that the burglars had packed up some 4,000 eigars, valued at \$200 and about \$40 worth of mecrischaim pipes, with the Intention of carrying them away. Yesterday morning the prisoners were committed for trial by Justice Dowling, in default of \$2,000 ball each. The prisoners are all young men, their ages ranging from 20 to 24 years.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN THE FOURTH-AVE .- Late on Wednesday night Officer Fallen of the Twenty-first Precinct saw a man lounging near the store of Mrs. Sague, No. 643 Fourth-ave. He watched the fellow, and in a short time saw him go up to the door of the store and force it open. He then entered the store and closed the door behind him. The ediler immediately followed the man into the store, but could see nothing of him. After considerable search the officer found the thief in the cellar, and started with him for the Station-House in Thirty-fifth-st, near Third-ave. On the way there, the prisoner made a sadden plunge, and quickly divesting himself of his overcont, attempted to escape. After running a few steps, however, ne was caught by the officer, who was forced to use his club freely before the would-be thief would proceed quietly. On searching the prisoner at the Station-House a stone-cutter's chisel was found in his possession. It was with this be had forced an envance into the store. Yesterday Justice Kelly committed the accused for trial. saw him go up to the door of the store and force it open. He

A. J. Bleecker Son & Co. made the following sales of Real Estate at Auction April 12: First-aver, 2 lots east side 25.10 north of One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st., each 25x95, \$950 each; One hundred and fourteenth-st., 5 lots north side, 95 east of First-ave., each 25x100.10, \$700 each; One-hundred and fifteenth-st. J. lots south side, 95 east of First ave., each 25x100.10, \$675 each; Avenue A. I lot north-east corner One-hundred and-fourteenth-st., 25.2;x94, \$3.225; One-hundred and-fourteenth-st., 25.2;x94, \$3.225; One-hundred and-fourteenth-st., 8 lots north side, 94 east of Avenue A. each 25x 100.10, \$800 each; One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., 1 lot north side, 219 west of Avenue A., 25x100.10, \$700; First ave., 1 lot east, side 55.5 north of One-hundred-and eventmenth-st., 25.23x, 24, \$850. Woodbull-st. (Brooklyn) house and lot No. 72, between Hicks and Henry-sis., lot 20 ex100, house 20.6x40, \$6,200. east of First-ave. each 25x100.10, \$700 each; One-hundred-and

IN A FOREIGN FORT,—In the United States Commissioner's Office, before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, in the case of the United States agt. Frederick C. Bryan, the trial was continued by the examination of Charles P. Seymour, the first mate, who testified to the affray in the River Garonne. He saw the captain knock down the second mate, Corbin Washington, with a slung-shot, and strike him three times that it and that in the affray the captain got also wounded, and said he got it by falling against a spar. He took the slung-shot from the captain. He also testified that Corbin Washington was a good seaman, and did his duty. Harman Kluncib and John Hoffman also testified to the same matters. Case adjourned.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.-Frederick Butzke, a native of Germany, yesterday committed suicide by hanging himsel in a room at the Siegfried Hotel, located at the corner of Third-ave, and One hundred-and-twenty-second-st., be having been stopping there temporarily as a boarder. Coroner Gam-bel was notified to hold an inquest. The wife of deceased is now stopping at the corner of Hester-st. and the Bowery.

[Anuouncements.]

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA Gents', Youths' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work.
Just received, (10) cases latest styles French, English and
Scotch Goods for the Custom Department.
No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 Fourth-ave.

nd No. 34 Fourth-ave., Opposite Cooper Union.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the "NA TIONAL," which is a clay tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the dry pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ARRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130

THE SCHUYLKILL MUTUAL COAL COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 33 Wall-st. YARD, Nos. 283 and 265 West Twenty-fifth-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves. See advertisement on last page.

THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH protects each window and door. This simple Telegraph applied, invisibly and wit out damage, affords more protection than bars, bots of locks. E. Holms, No. 198 Broadway. RAVES & BACON PIANOS, established 1829. Wareus 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York,

On another page, under "Instruction," see advertisement of Bunniam's American Business College, a superior institution, located at Springfield, Massachusets.

FRENCH SPOKEN AFTER A SHORT STUDY. $-\Lambda$. A. FAVAROUSE will give one more, and positively his last, explanation on the last mode of speaking French as correctly as a malive, on Monday evening, April 16, at 72, at the Seminary, No. 9 University place. See

DR. JOHN L. KENNEDY, office No. 35 Bond-st., near Broadway.—Special attention given to Chronic discusor, Fevers, dis-cuses of the Chest and general system.

Passengers Sniled.

FOR SAVANNAII—in Steamship Virgo—John Whitlock, Capt. Joseph Groves, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Rowe and two children Capt. F. Borden, J. F. Stone, Mr. Lesser, L. Juseph Mr. McMahon, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Resemblen, M. Galenski, W. A. Bryant, A. Devfoss, T. T. King James Bayle, D. W. Thompson, J. Fillner, H. Mellowe, C. Hegaran, W. H. Rowe and Jady F. A. Scranton, Mr. Husted, W. Samned, B. Wolff, and 14 in steerage. Passengers Arrived.

FROM GLASGOW-In Steamship United Kingdom-Peter Allen Miss Merryics, J. Seaton, E. Seaton, Miss Martin, Miss Macarthy Mr. Mason, Mr. King, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Park, Mr. Fretlies, and 400 in the steerage.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Steamship United Kingdom (Br.), Glasgow March 26, with mose, and 472 pass, to Francis McDonald & Co.

Steamship Huntaville, Crocker, New-Orleans, 8 days, with mose, and pass, to R. Lowdon.

Ship Invincible, Frazer, San Francisco 96 days, with molse, to Clinand pass, to R. Lewdens.
Ship Invincible, Frazer, San Francisco 96 days, with moise to Clinton & Williams.
Ship Miranda (of Quebec), Clark, London, 42 days, with moise to C. L. Wright & Co. Had a succession of NW, gaies during the passage, stove bulwarks, but spars, and was driven to the eactward. March 7, 4 x. m., lat. 40, lon. 11, in a heavy gale from NW. Peter Anderson, seaman, of Norway, fell from the mizent popsallyard overboard, and was drowned. 27th, Peter Jeffsen, seaman, while reefing foresail fell from the foreyard to the deck, breaking his thighs, and receiving other injuries, but is now doing well.
Bark Sarah Hobart for Freeport), Croston, Neuvites, 17 days, with sugar, &c., to James Heury.
Bark Hostida & Opewich (Aust.), Gusina, Trieste, 36 days, with moise, to Koop, Sattler & Co. Had very bad weather, and split and lost sails.

nder to Koop, Sattier a co. In the state of Wight, 53 days, with Bark Heiress, Clark, Newcastle and Isle of Wight, 53 days, with indee to H. & F. W. Meyer, yeared to master. Been 6 days within the to H. & F. W. Meyer, vessel to master.

Barks-Caprioland, Reid, from Shanghai Dec. 13; **araktion, ffor West ludies, and Bremerin.
Brigs-Backeler, from Measina; Mattida, from Messin. 50 deffi
Time. Selma and Ramounita.
WIND-At Sunset, SE.

Gem of the Sea-ship, April 6, lat. 30 D0, lon. 71 56, from Whympel for New York, 89 days one.

SATURDAY NIGHT. SATURDAY NIGHT. THE BRIGHTEST AND WITTIEST OF THE WEEKLIES CONTENTS OF NO. FOR APRIL H.

INSANITY.

A graphic sketch of the innutes of Blockley Insane Asylum, Phil Their hobbies and peculiarities. A thrilling story of madness.
THE ASHTONS; OR, THE RIVAL LOVERS.

An intensely interesting story.

The most brilliant romance of modern times, by a well-known other; commenced in this number. MAUDE LUTON. Continuation of this popular story. THE PARISIAN FASHONS.

Continuation of this popular mory.
THE PARISIAN FASHONS.
MR. JONES'S CONNUBIAL FELICITY.
CHINESE WOMEN.
OUR CHESS COLUMN.
UNDER SEA—THE STORY OF A DIVER.
THE QUEEN'S COURT.
FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.
THE LOUTERER ABOUT TOWN.
JNO. QUILL SEEKETH TO BECOME A TRAGEDIAN.
WANDERINGS OF THE PEN.
ABLE DRAMATIC CULTICISMS.
INDECENT PICTIFIES.
GOING OUT FOR A DRINK.
EXHAUSTED LANGUAGE.
THE GREAT "SOCIAL FULL OF THE DAY.
AN APPEAL FOR THE MERCHIANTS,
THE STORY OF THE GUILLOTINE.
BIRS OF FOREIGN GOSSIP.
ITEMS OF HOME NEWS.
CHOICE POFTEY.
WE RESERVED ANS CELLAND OUR MATTER.
ABLE EDITOGIALS ON POPULAR TOPICS.
FIRST CLASS ORIGINAL HUMON.
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SAMUEL L., BAUCKER, Nos. 21 and 23 Annet.

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Third and Chestmotetts,
Philadelphia, Pa. CO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW's, Nos. 260 and Tess. Coffees, Fish, Florand everything else cheaper than any store in New York. One price house.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIR

ACKNOWLEDGED by ALL LADIES, throughout the length and breadth of the Land, to be the most Perfect and Agreeble Skirt ever in-vented, and unequaled in Elopance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durge bility, Comfort and Economy. The last new style is the EMPRESS TRAIL.

See OPINIONS of the PRESS and FARMION MAGAZINES preclaiming he great SUPERIORITY of these CELEBRATED SKIRTS. At WHOLESALE, by the exclusive Manufacturers and Sci Owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, WAREROOMS and OFFICE, Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE-STS. New York. Also, AT WHOLESALE by all the LEADING JOBEERS

COAL AT COST.

THE SCHUYLKILL MUTUAL COAL COMPANY, In successful operation since October last, now delivers to its sub-scribers the purest WHITE-ASH COAL from its own colliery in Ash-land, Penn.,

AT 87 75 PER TUN-The great advantages which this Company offers to its subscribed need no argument. Stockholders own their own mine, have a voice in the management of the Company, and save from 20 TO 40 PER CENT ON THE COST OF THEIR COAL,

which is of the purest and best quality. Moreover, the surplus coal is sold for account of stockholders, from which handsome cash dittedends may be expected. DIRECTORS: EDMUND BLUNT, CHARLES TUTTLE, JOHN H. PLATT. GRORGE L. TRASS, GRORGE E. WARING, jr.

where circulars, maps, subscription lists, &c., may be consulted, subscriptions received, and information given at all times. JARES F. DWIGHT, Secretary.

GRONGE E. WARING, Jr.,
President. YARD-Nos 263 and 265 West Twenty fifth-st., between Sevenih and Eighth-sree.

GALL & COMPANY, Agents. THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW-YORK

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for ARPIL 14 THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the fol

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:
LEADING ARTICLES-Delmar's Resurrection Simp. Userpation
Thirstened; The Logic of the President's Veto; 2.439 Ad Valorem
Duties; Louis Napoleon; Mr. T. Stevens-The Time; We Learn by
Teaching; The Connecticut' Reaction; 'A Free Trade Pleator Feinry
What is the Trith! Twenty Five Years: Europe on the Eve of Warl
Austria and Prussia. Editorial Paragraphs.
News Surmant—Mildier; Nava; News, from Washington; News
York; News-Emgand; Middle States; The Southern States; The
Western States; The Tempories; Pfuller; Nouth America.
The Charles Abstract of the Proceedings.
The Cryl. Right's Rill.—The Sill's Law; Both Houses of Congress
Pass 1: Ower the President's Voto.
The Fenians—Wholesale Arrests in Canala; New-Brunswick to be
Invaded; Concentration of a Fenian Army on the Maine Frontier
English War Vessels and Volunteers at Campo Bello Island; The Prospects in Iroland. pects in Ireland.

THE VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—Speech of the Hon. Lynam Trambull of lilinois, in the Squate of the United States, April 6,

THE VERO OF THE CIVIL RIBERTS RILL—Speech of the Hon. Lyman Trumbul of lillinois in the Sonate of the United States, April 6, 1800 and the Control of the United States, April 6, 1800 and Savannah, Ga.

THE ASSOCIATION - THE RECONSTRUCTED - From Our Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribanes, informan Proceedings, The Emormous School Fund of Tenus to be Forever Used for the Education of White Children, Colored Children Not to be Educated at the Expense of the State; Hoshity to the Nort; Address to President Johnson.

THE BEARD OF TEXAS ON A New LAX.
CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.
FROM MEXICO.

THE CHOLKER AT HALIFAT - Fifty Deaths and One Hundred and Skity Cases on a liverpool Steamer.
POPULAR BOTANY—An Illinoitation of Some of the Most Intersting Phenomena Connected with Vegetable Life.
POTATORS AND BUTTER—From Our Special Correspondent at Dengola, Ill.—Haising Produces in a Warm Climate. Heat the Heat of the Internation, In What Climate they do Best, Petatores and Benese Pequalation, Dentelmen of Interes and Consense of the Most Interesting New Countries: Regions Best for Grass; Experiments with the Olive Required; How Grass can be Grown in the South, and by What People.
GARDEN SERDS—What to Buy; When and Where to Plant.

ople. SARDEN SEEDS-What to Buy; When and Where to Plant.

Requires; the House Market.

CARDEN SERBE-What to Buy; When and Where to Plant.

The House Market.

INTERESTING TO FAIRLES-American Institute Farmers' Club, March 27: Quak Criss: A New Strawberry Basket; Sawdost for Midsh Churcing. Commonwealth Cooseline; Remedy for Cut Worms; The Best Breed of Hooy; Du Rabbits List Fests. Vinega from Maple Say: Seed Corn; Sap-fuckets; Cultivated Ree Pastures; Importance of Good Seeds; Apple Trees Gonwood by Mic-How Saved, Club food in Cabbages, Wine from Himois-The Vintuers' Prospects in the Frair State, How the Wine was Made: Viber-and Statistics. Issue of Good Seeds; Apple Trees Gonwood by Mic-How Saved, Club food in Cabbages, Wine from Himois-The Vintuers' Prospects in the Frair Statistics. Issue of Control of Winest Control of Contr

ECONOMY TO ATTEND TO IT EARLY.

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effectually prevents injury to clothes, &c., from MOTHS, and cheaply enough if you attend to it now. Every druggist has C. C. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Bester. MPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

